Number 382 THE December 14, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, December 14, 1793.

Three or four good milch COWS *for sale. Enquire of the Printer.*

Nov. 30, 1763.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of* Samuel Alexander, *merchant, deceased, or to the partnership of* Alexander & Creigh, *at this place, are requested to make payment in four weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators, or to* James Nailor, *at the store—and all those who have any demands against said estate or partnership, are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.*

JOHN CREIGH,
WM. ALEXANDER, } *Admnrs.*
JOHN WILKINS, junr. }

Pittsburgh, Nov 28, 1793.

At the store belonging to said partnership, is a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which will be sold either wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms for Cash.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the 25th inst. from the subscriber at Devore's ferry, whilst on his way to Kentucky, a Negro Man named JAMES, 6 feet high, and very well made, about 27 or 28 years of age, thin visage, rather of a yellow complexion for a negro; had on when he ran away, a blue cloth coat pretty much worn, a brown cloth jacket and breeches, one new and one old hat; he also carried off a bundle of clothing, amongst which was a new coat of blue broadcloth, a white jacket and breeches, and two Dutch blankets. He was brought by his master from Culpepper county, in Virginia.—Whoever takes up said Negro, and delivers him to Gen.* JOHN GIBSON, *in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

JOHN THOMPSON.

November 26, 1793.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, Luzerne township, a Negro Man named BOB, 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, much knock kneed, has a large beard for his age, and full face, and a small bit off one of his ears; had on when he went off a white wool hat, half worn, country linen shirt, light coloured country cloth coat, with a seam across the shoulders, home-made fustian trowsers, new grey stockings, new shoes, common square buckles. Whoever will secure said Negro so that I get him again, shall have* Five Dollars *if within 15 miles of home, and for every 15 miles further* One Dollar, *and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by*

JONATHAN ARNOLD.

November 14, 1793.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, and taken from a certain Thomas Cunningham and Eleanor Murphy, on Monday the 18th inst. a Black MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, rising 6 years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold in one month from this date, by

ISAAC MEEK, sheriff of Ohio County.

November 20, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has left his BOOKS together with the balances due on the former partnership of John & William Irwin, in the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esq. in Pittsburgh, with positive orders to proceed against those who stand indebted on said books, as the law directs. Produce will be taken in payment until the 8th day of January next, after which time no thing but cash will be received.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The store occupied by William Irwin continues in the same place, and is now held under the firm of Irwin & Burchfield, who hereby inform their former friends and customers, that they take merchantable flour in barrels, whiskey, corn, oats, linen cloth, and beeswax, in exchange for their goods. Wheat will also be taken in at Abdiel M'Clure's mill at market price, in exchange for goods, said M'Clure's receipt being first produced to the subscribers.

WILLIAM IRWIN,
ADAM BURCHFIELD.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of distillers have entered their stills according to law, those who are distillers or dealers in spirits, will take notice, that suits will be brought and seizures made against those who do not comply therewith.

ROBERT JOHNSON,
Collector of Washington & Allegheny counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th of November last, a stray COW, she appears to be about 7 years old, no ear mark, a white list along her back, considerably white about the hind quarters, her horns very crooked, inclining inward.

The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID PHILIPS.

Allegheny county, Dec. 3, 1793.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of November last, a light grey roan MARE, 3 years old last spring about 14 hands and an half high, glass eyes, white main and tail, shod round, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver her at Summerall's ferry.

JAMES BRAKEN.

Dec. 2, 1792.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black and white COW, with a spotted forehead, and crope in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MELKER ENLY.

Dec. 2, 1793.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale several Tracts of Land adjacent to his mills on Cross creek, in Washington county; the lands are well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, within eight miles of the Ohio river, and on some of them are considerable improvements.

A good Miller, and a person who understands Malting and Distilling, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

ALEXANDER WELLS.

Cross Creek Mills,

Dec. 4, 1793. 2m.

A Proclamation,

IN pursuance of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. *Alexander Addison*, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington, *James Edgar*, and *Matthew Ritchie*, Esqrs. Judges of the same court, Justices assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentment made or taken for or concerning all treasons, murders, and all such other crimes as by the laws of the state of Pennsylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences crimes, and misdemeanors which have been or shall be committed, perpetrated, or happened within the said county, and to deliver the jail of the said county of all the prisoners which are or shall be committed for the crimes aforesaid, and to the sheriff of the county aforesaid directed.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all those who will prosecute against any such prisoners, that they be at the Court-House in the town of Washington, on the fourth Monday in December next, then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the said county, be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Washington, the 30th day of November, 1793, and in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN HAMILTON, sheriff.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, from Redstone Old Fort, on the 30th of November last, a Negro Man named JERRY, by trade a blacksmith, of a yellowish complexion, about 34 or 35 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high; he had on when he went away a suit of white plains, but very probably may change them, as he has a suit of green ditto with him, he is fond of spirits, and when a little intoxicated is apt to stammer. Also, a Negro Woman named NANNY, about 45 years old, very black; she had on when she went away a suit of green plains. I expect they will go the road to Winchester, in Virginia, or they may attempt to pass for free negroes—but I am under an apprehension that they may be concealed or harboured by some white person in that neighbourhood. Any person that will apprehend said negroes, and deliver them to Mr. John Forker, of Brownsville, who is fully authorised to receive them, shall be rewarded *Twenty Pounds*, Virginia money, or *One Hundred Dollars*, if delivered to the subscriber in Scott county, Kentucky.

Matcalfe De Graffenriedt.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

September 3.

BARRERE in the name of the committee of public safety made a report of the substance of their late correspondence. The following is the outline: The intelligence from *Vendee* is the most pleasing; every where, in several small actions the republican troops have constantly been victorious. A general attack on the rebels is preparing.

A letter from the commissioners to the army on the Rhine dated the 28th of August gives an account of a general attack made on the troops near *Weissembourg* on the 27th, and of the retreat of the enemy after a severe engagement in which their killed are stated at 3000. The letter further states that the army has been reinforced with 20,000 citizens of the neighbouring country risen in conformity to the late decree. They are daily supplied with provisions by their wives and children.

September 9.

The executive council informed that General Jourdan had been appointed commander in chief of the army of Ardennes, and Dumas as general of that of the western Pyrenees.

September 10.

The following letter was read from General of Brigade, Berchereur to the minister of war.

Head Quarters, Houdscote, Sept. 8.

I have the pleasure of announcing to you, citizen minister, that the troops of the republic have beaten the enemies the day before yesterday and this day. One column, being the main body left Cassel; another left Steinwoordle; a third went from Bailleuil, and a fourth from Wormouth, all have hitherto been successful, have beaten and driven the enemy. With 18,000 men we have just carried Houdscoote, defended by 15000 of the enemy, chiefly English. They were well entrenched, and this country is abominable for war; it is so intersected with hedges, woods and ditches, it is impossible to see four yards before one, there is not room for fighting, we merely murder each other. It is obvious in such a country the advantage is on the side of the attacked. We have taken this day from the enemy three or four colours, five pieces of cannon, ammunition and baggage, killed a great many men, and made some prisoners, of whom several are of note, among others a Hanoverian general.

The contest was long and warm; it was terminated by the bayonet, as were those of the preceding days.—This mode of fighting never fails with the Sans-culottes.

All the troops fought well. We have also some wounded, few killed; among the wounded are men of all ranks, from the soldier to the general inclusive. Citizens Delbret and Levasseur have been in every action, in the double character of soldiers and representatives of the people; this day Levasseur had a horse killed under him; Delbert run the same risk, and though he rides a white horse has been more fortunate.

The convention knows the spirit of the soldiery, they are the sans culottes of the armies.

One Jeorger, grenadier, (we shall inform you of his regiment) having had one arm carried off by a cannon ball, still following his companions, singing *la carmagnole*, and shouting with a strong voice, *vive la republique*, he offered his other arm for his country. The officers and generals wounded showed the same spirit.

I do not give further details as we must give all our time to future operations, I must however add that the garrison of Bergues has made brilliant sorties, that part of that garrison has joined us, and that the city is free.

Several parties of the enemy have had their retreat cut off and no doubt we shall have them. Let us have a few more actions like that of to-day, and the republic will soon triumph over tyrants.

BERTHELEUR.

The Common Council of the Community of Dunkirk, to the Mayor and Municipal Officers at Graveline, Sept. 18, 1793.

"We have informed you, in our dispatches of yesterday morning, and of last evening, that the enemy was preparing to abandon their camp.—This they effected last night, and retreated with precipitation towards Furnes, leaving behind them a great part of their baggage. Intelligence is just arrived, that in their camp and the canal of Furnes, a prodigious quantity of military stores have been found.—The following are the principal articles, 52,000 sacks of earth, 800 chevalets for pontoons, a prodigious quantity of planks, 800 barrels of powder, 40 pieces of cannon, the major part of which are battering cannon, 6000 twenty four pound balls, a number of mortars, waggons, forges, spades entrenching tools, pick-axes, flores, &c. with 60 head of cattle, a vast quantity of forage, and an infinity of other matters, the detail of which would be too long.

"The celerity with which the enemy abandoned their camp, proves their terrible apprehensions, at the movements of Gen. Houchard. We are informed that a party of the army of that general is now on their march to exterminate them from Furnes.

"At two o'clock a body of 10,000 men, entered our city. They halted for a few hours on the glacis and along the barrier de l'Estran. The whole body resumed their march at 4 o'clock and are gone in pursuit of the enemy. We hope they will come up to them at Furnes or in its environs.

"The entrenchments of the enemy their numerous batteries, and their favorable situation in the forest of Rosendal, gave them such a superiority, as it might have been thought would have demanded the sacrifice of 10,000 men to dislodge them.

"The movements of the enemy sufficiently indicated, that they wished to inspire terror by their bombardment; and then to attempt an escalade. At this moment an officer announced the arrival of a body of 3000 men from the armies of the Rhine.

The following letter from General Dagobert was read:

Mount Libre, Sept. 4.

"Yesterday I went to reconnoitre the passages by which I could throw myself into the Rhine, Basroll and Campreton. On my arrival at Pancordia, where I intended to pass the night, I was informed that a body of 5000 infantry and 4000 horse passed for the camp which I had formed at Olette, and that they have taken it. I immediately marched to gain Mount Libre, and though harrassed by fatigue and sickness, I set off at three in the morning, to give battle to the enemy.

"My brave brethren in arms shewed themselves worthy of the cause we are engaged to defend. After two hours conflict, the enemy was completely routed, and abandoned their artillery, ammunition and baggage.—We took 14 pieces of artillery, 4 of which were howitzers, pieces of 6 and 8; 12 carriages, and as many ammunition waggons, and a quantity of bombs and howitzers all charged, which plainly indicates that this equipment was destined for the siege of Mont Libre. The pursuit was continued within sight of Ville Franche; we made 300 prisoners—among them are 20 officers, the commandant of artillery, and 3 colonels. It may not be improper to observe, that I had scarcely 2000. The happiest circumstance is, that we lost only 7 or 8 killed. The loss of the enemy was very great, and among others their commander.

DAGOBERT.

September 14.

The following letter from the commissioners to the army before Toulon was read.

Beausset, September 7.

"We wrote yesterday to the committee of public safety, that we should be in possession of the heights this evening, and that we hoped shortly to be in sight of Toulon, with sufficient power to punish that rebellious city, and burn the enemy's squadron. To effect this, it was essential to secure the heights of Hollioures. Carteaux attacked the enemy who were posted there in three columns. The engagement began at 10 o'clock.—He attempted to dislodge them from almost insurmountable heights. Nothing could withstand the courage of our soldiers, and the masterly disposition of their commander. At a quarter past two, we gained possession of Hollioures, which we found abandoned not only by the military, but also by the inhabitants. Our army is advanced within a half league and in sight of Toulon. The batteries we have erected is impregnable. This glorious action has cost the republic but one man killed, and two wounded; of this last number, is the commandant of artillery, Denmartin, who received a ball at the moment he was elevating an 8 pounder, which made terrible havoc in the midst of the enemy.—We were close by his side, he fell, and his cry was *long live the republic*. At the same moment we promoted him on the field, to the rank of chief of brigade, and we flatter ourselves that the executive council will expedite his brevet, and that with all cheerfulness, as he is a worthy officer, distinguished by very great talents. From the report of the surgeons we still entertain a hope, that he will recover and render services in the republic.

"We cannot do sufficient justice to the troops in general; they are all worthy of fighting for liberty. We have taken 8 Spaniards, two of whom are superior officers, and a dozen French rebels, who will be tried by a court martial to-morrow; two pieces of cannon, some tents, &c.

"This expedition, which has terminated for the honor of the republic, will place us upon that respectable footing, which must enable our army to tear down the white standard which now is on fort Lamarque, and to drive from the harbour, or to burn the English squadron. You may rely on the zeal of Carteaux and his army.

Gasparin, Salliceti, Ebbite."

The representatives of the people to the camp of Limonet before Lyons write, that they have ordered the mayor of St. Etienne and another chief of the conspirators to be arrested.—Mont Brison has been taken by the patriots. The conflagration in Lyons continues, already half the town is a victim to the devouring flames. The rebel chiefs order the people who cry out for peace to be shot. The garrison of Valenciennes is arrived, and in a few days it is expected Lyons must surrender.

The decree directing the formation of the revolutionary army excludes all persons above 40 years of age—upon the motion of Saint Andre these were made admissible provided they have the other requisite qualifications, of strength, activity, &c.

September 15.

Barrere rose to give an account of the late correspondence of the committee. The following is a summary.

Camp before Lyons, Sept. 10.—From the representatives of the people.—Our batteries now bear upon the centre of the city. The conflagration does not cease its ravages. Reinforcements of men and artillery are continually arriving.—Lyons will soon be entirely surrounded and in less than eight days must be reduced. We shall then march to Toulon and to oppose the Piedmontese. The rebels have suffered much in a late sortie.—They carried off twelve waggons of killed and a great number of wounded. St. Etienne and Mont Brison are in the hands of the republicans. The municipalities of those towns have fled into Lyons.

Fontenai le Peuple, Sept. 10.—From the representatives of the people.—The affair of Chantonay has been much less important than was at first imagined. We have not lost above 200 men in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was much more considerable. The army is rallied and burns with a desire to retrieve the lot they have sustained. This check is to be attributed to Tuncq, who abandoned his post under the pretext of a wound. The commissioners from the section of French guards write, that a village occupied by the rebels has been burnt. The women and children have been taken care of.

Saumur, Sept. 10. From Bourbotte, representative of the people.—This war cannot last much longer.—All is in motion here, all march; immense legions are going off. The ci-devant marquis of Marlle has been arrested with his wife and children.

Poitiers, Sept. 12. From the representatives of the people.—The city has been purged of all aristocrats. The rising produces innumerable soldiers. The total exceeds 150,000 men. Soon there will be no more Vendee.

Arras, Sept. 12. From the representatives of the people. The garrison of Cambrai, in a sortie, ventured too far, and has been severely handled. Cambrai needs a reinforcement for its garrison. It appears they attacked improperly. To alleviate the sorrow this intelligence will cause, we will mention that we learn the enemy have been driven from Pont-a-Marque and Menin.

General Beres to the President of the Convention.

Head Quarters, Menin, Sept. 13.

I announce to you, citizen president, a victory obtained this day by the troops of the republic. We have taken Menin, Warwick, and the different passes of the Lys, which were defended by the Dutch army, and formidable entrenchments.

General Hedonville carried Warwick; I took Menin by our usual mode of attack, the bayonet. In the defeat of Menin the enemy abandoned about 40 pieces of cannon. They have fled in great disorder towards Bruges and Courtrai.

The second battalion of Paris, which suffered the most, also deserves the highest eulogium; the fourth Batavian battalion, the soldiers lately from the Rhine, indeed all the troops of the republic have shewn themselves worthy of their cause.

This triumph has been tarnished at Menin by pillage. I was obliged to be severe to put a stop to it. I wait here the orders of the commander in chief as to future operations.

The representative of the people, Chales was wounded at Warwick, at the head of General Dumesnil's column. Citizen Levasseur was also present on this glorious day. Their presence animated the courage of our soldiers.

I hope the convention will learn with pleasure the news of this victory, which with that of Dunkirk, appears to decide the fate of the campaign.

Beres.

P. S. We have made 1200 prisoners at Menin, and among them several general officers.

Gen. Carteaux at the head of 60,000 men had taken a position on the heights which commanded the forts and port of Toulon; by his letter to the national convention he assures them, that the English fleet at Toulon, cannot escape from a total destruction, which he expected to accomplish in 48 hours, if they did not surrender.

American Affairs.

PORTLAND, November 11.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Maria, of Bolton, captain James Parsons, from Lisbon, which he left the 1st of October. The day before he left Lisbon, it was announced by the Spanish ambassador, that Toulon was retaken by the republicans, and that the Spanish and English fleets were driven out—those who escaped, fled in small boats. The republicans marched into Toulon with 30,000 men. A Portuguese fleet with troops on board, sailed for Spain the 20th September.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

We have seen some gentlemen who arrived a few days since in the river from Greenock. They inform us that the rage for emigration from Scotland to this country, has reached the utmost height. The captain of this vessel which brought about 35 passengers, received some hundreds of letters from persons who were solicitous to have indented themselves as servants, being unable to pay their freight, in the steerage, which is six guineas. One poor man had forged a receipt from the ship's agent at Glasgow, for his passage money, which he presented to the captain of the Fame, but the fraud was instantly detected. Had it been possible to find room for 20,000 indented passengers, they might have been collected.

At Dumfries, in the south of Scotland, *God save the King*, had been struck up in the Theatre by the musicians a few months ago. Upon this a person in the pitt immediately raised a hiss, he was instantly turned out of the house. Next evening a large party of republicans took possession of the pitt and boxes—they called for this noted tune, and when it began, set up an universal hiss, and pelted the musicians. The chief magistrate of Dumfries, attempting to quell the disturbance, was treated with as little ceremony as the performers.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Genet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State.

New York, Nov. 14, 1793
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

I believe I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have just written to the attorney general of the United States, to demand of him, that Messrs. Jay and King, the one Chief Justice, and the other a Senator of the United States, who have published in the newspapers a libel against me, should be prosecuted at the federal court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to ascertain the falsity of the perfidious imposture, to which these gentlemen have not been ashamed to add their names. It is with this view, I ventured to write to the President of the United States;

One Jourger, grenadier, (we shall inform you of his regiment) having had one arm carried off by a cannon ball, still following his companions, singing *la carmagnole*, and shouting with a strong voice, *vive la republique*, he offered his other arm for his country. The officers and generals wounded showed the same spirit.

I do not give further details as we must give all our time to future operations, I must however add that the garrison of Bergues has made brilliant forties, that part of that garrison has joined us, and that the city is free.

Several parties of the enemy have had their retreat cut off and no doubt we shall have them. Let us have a few more actions like that of to-day, and the republic will soon triumph over tyrants.

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"We have informed you, in our dispatches of yesterday morning, and of last evening, that the enemy was preparing to abandon their camp.—This they effected last night, and retreated with precipitation towards Furnes, leaving behind them a great part of their biggage. Intelligence is just arrived, that in their camp and the canal of Furnes, a prodigious quantity of military stores have been found.—The following are the principal articles, 52,000 sacks of earth, 800 chevalets for pontoons, a prodigious quantity of planks, 800 barrels of powder, 40 pieces of cannon, the major part of which are battering cannon, 6000 twenty-four pound balls, a number of mallets, waggons, forges, spades entrenching tools, pick-axes, shoves, &c. with 60 head of cattle, a vast quantity of forage, and an infinity of other matters, the detail of which would be too long.

"The celerity with which the enemy abandoned their camp, proves their terrible apprehensions, at the movements of Gen. Hoschard. We are informed that a party of the army of that general is now on their march to cut off from retreat them from Furnes.

"An equal number of troops of 10,000 men, encamp near Ost-cove. They halted for a few hours on the glacis and along the barrier de l'Estran. The whole body resumed their march at 4 o'clock and are now in pursuit of the enemy. We hope they will come up to them at Furnes, or in its environs.

"The entrenchments of the enemy their numerous batteries, and their formidable position in the forest of Rofendal, gave them such a superiority, as it might have been thought would have demanded the sacrifice of 10,000 men to dislodge them.

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Mont Libre, Sept. 4.

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Gasparin, Salliceti, Ebbite."

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The decree directing the formation of the revolutionary army excludes all persons above 40 years of age—upon the motion of Saint Andre these were made admissible provided they have the other requisite qualifications, of strength, activity, &c.

September 15.

Barrere rose to give an account of the late correspondence of the committee. The following is a summary.

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Fontenai le Peuple, Sept. 10.—From the representatives of the people.—The affair of Chantonay has been much less important than was at first imagined. We have not lost above 200 men in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was much more considerable. The army is rallied and burns with a desire to retrieve the loss they have sustained. This check is to be attributed to Tuncq, who abandoned his post under the pretext of a wound. The commissioners from the section of French guards write, that a village occupied by the rebels has been burnt. The women and children have been taken care of.

Saumur, Sept. 10. From Bourbotte, representative of the people.—This war cannot last much longer.—All is in motion here, all march; immense legions are going off. The ci-devant marquis of Marlle has been arrested with his wife and children.

Poitiers, Sept. 12. From the representatives of the people.—The city has been purged of all aristocrats. The rising produces innumerable soldiers. The total exceeds 150,000 men. Soon there will be no more Vendee.

Arrai, Sept. 12. From the representatives of the people. The garrison of Cambrai, in a sortie, ventured too far, and has been severely handled. Cambrai needs a reinforcement for its garrison. It appears they attacked improperly. To alleviate the sorrow this intelligence will cause, we will mention that we learn the enemy have been driven from Pont a-Marque and Menin.

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Head Quarters, Menin, Sept. 13.

I announce to you, citizen president, a victory obtained this day by the troops of the republic. We have taken Menin, Warwick, and the different passes of the Lys, which were defended by the Dutch army, and formidable entrenchments.

General Hedonville carried Warwick; I took Menin by our usual mode of attack, the bayonet. In the defeat of Menin the enemy abandoned about 40 pieces of cannon. They have fled in great disorder towards Bruges and Courtrai.

The second battalion of Paris, which suffered the most, also deserves the highest eulogium; the fourth Batavian battalion, the soldiers lately from the Rhine, indeed all the troops of the republic have shewn themselves worthy of their cause.

This triumph has been tarnished at Menin by pillage. I was obliged to be severe to put a stop to it. I wait here the orders of the commander in chief as to future operations.

The representative of the people, Chales was wounded at Warwick, at the head of General Dumesnil's column. Citizen Levasseur was also present on this glorious day. Their presence animated the courage of our soldiers.

I hope the convention will learn with pleasure the news of this victory, which with that of Dunkirk, appears to decide the fate of the campaign.

BERES.

P. S. We have made 1200 prisoners at Menin, and among them several general officers.

Gen. Carteaux at the head of 30,000 men had taken a position on the heights which commanded the forts and port of Toulon; by his letter to the national convention he assures them, that the English fleet at Toulon, cannot escape from a total destruction, which he expected to accomplish in 48 hours, if they did not surrender.

American Affairs.

PORTLAND, November 11.

Yesterday arrived here, the brig Maria, of Boston, captain James Parsons, from Lisbon, which he left the 1st of October. The day before he left Lisbon, it was announced by the Spanish ambassador, that Toulon was retaken by the republicans, and that the Spanish and English fleets were driven out—those who escaped, fled in small boats. The republicans marched into Toulon with 30,000 men. A Portuguese fleet with troops on board, sailed for Spain the 26th September.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

We have seen some gentlemen who arrived a few days since in the river from Greenock. They inform us that the rage for emigration from Scotland to this country, has reached the utmost height. The captain of this vessel which brought about 35 passengers, received some hundreds of letters from persons who were solicitous to have indented themselves as servants, being unable to pay their freight, in the steerage, which is six guineas. One poor man had forged a receipt from the ship's agent at Glasgow, for his passage money, which he presented to the captain of the Fame, but the fraud was instantly detected. Had it been possible to find room for 20,000 indented passengers, they might have been collected.

At Dumfries, in the South of Scotland, *God save the King*, had been struck up in the Theatre by the musicians a few months ago. Upon this a person in the pit immediately raised a hiss, he was instantly turned out of the house. Next evening a large party of republicans took possession of the pit and boxes—they called for this noted tune, and when it began, set up an universal hiss, and pelted the musicians. The chief magistrate of Dumfries, attempting to quell the disturbance, was treated with as little ceremony as the performers.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from MR. GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to* Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

New York, Nov. 14, 1793
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

I believe I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have just written to the attorney general of the United States, to demand of him, that Messrs. Jay and King, the one Chief Justice, and the other a Senator of the United States, who have published in the newspapers a libel against me, should be prosecuted at the federal court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to ascertain the falsity of the perfidious imposture, to which these gentlemen have not been ashamed to add their names. It is with this view, I ventured to write to the President of the United States;

it is with this view, that my friends have called in many papers upon Mr. Jay and Mr. King, to produce the proofs of their aſſertion: but the anſwer which you we were charged to make me, ſir, being as indeciſive as the ſilence of theſe gentlemen was profound, a judicial enquiry alone remains for me to confound thoſe who have tradaced me, both as a delegate of the French people, and as an individual. This ſatisfaction will be the moſt agreeable I can obtain, for I have only wiſhed for the eſteem of a free and virtuous people, of whatſoever country they might be; it is doubtleſs grievous to ſee at this day calumny bent upon purſuing me, and the benevolence of a people whom I revere, ſurpriſed from me, as well as that of their firſt magiſtrate. But what will be my ſatisfaction, when truth alone ſhall force thoſe, who now miſconſtrue both my intentions and my principles, to do juſtice to my courage, my unſhaken patriotiſm, and the purity of my conduct,

Accept my reſpects,

GENET.

Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.

Copy of a letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Attorney General of the United States.*

New York, 14th Nov. 1793, 2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

More preſſing avocations have hitherto prevented my applying to you on the ſubject of a public inſult to my nation and to myſelf, which I underſtand from gentlemen of the law here you are the perſon officially to be made acquainted with, I encloſe you, ſir, a newſpaper, printed in New York, in which the chief juſtice of the United States, Mr. Jay, and a ſenator of the United States, Mr. King, have certified to the public, as a declaration of mine, what is utterly and totally falſe. To you, ſir, who are doubtleſs acquainted with the contemptible arts practiſed by party to hurt the characters, ſuppoſed to obſtruct their views, it is needleſs to enlarge upon the injury this certificate has done the cauſe of my country in the opinion of this, or the perſonal dilemma into which it has, as was intended, plunged myſelf. The lie having effected its purpoſe, I can, unfortunately for juſtice, but too ſlowly follow it with detection. It is, however, a duty I owe my own official character, to procure a public proſecution of a calumny, which nothing but their public ſituation who are the authors of it, induces me to think more of than of the reſt of the low newſpaper abuſe to which I have been ſo much accuſtomed.

As you are, as I am informed, from your official ſituation, the proſecutor of outrages committed by citizens of the United States, either againſt foreign nations or their repreſentatives to the United States, I am ſatisfied that it is ſufficient for me to acquaint you of the ſcandalous falſity of the charge againſt me, to induce you to take ſuch ſteps, at the enſuing federal court, as the honor of your own country, as well as of mine, exact upon ſuch an occaſion. I ſhall attend you for this purpoſe at any time and place you point out, and deſire to be favored with your anſwer, when and where that muſt be. Accept my reſpects,

GENET.

Edmund Randolph, Attorney General of the United States of America.

Anſwer of Mr. RANDOLPH, *Attorney General of the Unit d States, to Mr.* GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.*

Germantown, Nov. 19, 1793.

SIR,

I this moment received the letter which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th inſtant. Underſtanding that you purpoſe to return to Philadelphia ſhortly, and conceiving from this circumſtance, that it will be the moſt convenient place for yourſelf, I ſhall be ready to have a perſonal interview with you there, on the ſubject of the letter, whenever you may think proper to ſignify to me the time which will beſt ſuit you.

I have the honor, &c.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

Pittſburgh, December 14.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Eſq. is elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

GEORGE LATIMER, Eſq; is elected Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate—And ANTHONY MORRIS, Eſq; Speaker of the Senate.

The number of orphan children not yet claimed, but in the hands of the committee, in Philadelphia, is exactly one hundred, of whom ſixty are girls and forty boys.

On the 15th of November laſt, a dreadful fire broke out in Albany, which conſumed 40 dwelling and 30 ſtore houſes; what adds ta this dreadful calamity, is the loſs of five young perſons, who were killed by the falling of walls and chimnies.

The Governor of this Commonwealth, has written to the Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, requeſting, as they value the ſafety of their fellow citizens, and the continuance of his good opinion, that they refuſe to ſell, either directly or indirectly, privately or public, any BEDS or BEDDING, in order to prevent the revival of the late contagious diſorder.

Departed this life on Wedneſday the 4th inſt. Mr. ALEXANDER CRAIG, at the Upper Ferry, oppoſite this town—And on Monday laſt, Captain WILLIAM CHRISTY.

From a late Boſton paper.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Franklin, to Doctor Mather, dated Paris, May 12th, 1783.

"This powerful nation (ſpeaking of France) continues its *friendſhip* for the United States. It is a friendſhip of the utmoſt importance to our *ſecurity*, and ſhould be carefully *cultivated*. Britain has not yet well digeſted the loſs of its *dominion* over us; and has ſtill at times ſome flattering hops of *recovering* it. *Accidents* may increaſe thoſe hopes, and encourage *dangerous attempts*. *A breach between us and France would infallibly bring the Engliſh again upon our backs*; and yet we have ſome *wild beaſts* among our countrymen, who are endeavoring to weaken that connexion.

"Let our preſerve *reputation* by performing our *engagements*; our *credit* by fulfilling our *contracts*, and our *friends* by *gratitude* and *kindneſs*, for we know not *how ſoon* we may again have *occaſion* for all of them,"

[*The patriotic Printers through the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to inſert the above extract.*]

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Houſe of Delegates of Maryland.

"I have juſt time to inform you that, after much debate, we have carried through our Houſe a reſolution to empower three gentlemen of Baltimore to draw 500 dollars a week, from the firſt of December to the ſecond day of February, being 9 weeks, from our treaſury, for the relief of the unfortunate French in Baltimore. Meſſrs. Patterſon, Scott, and Sterret, are the perſons."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Crownſhield, to his friend at Salem, dated Fort Royal, September 29th, 1793.

"I had been in this place but ſix days, before every one of my crew were taken down with a fever, that ſome called the plague. My mate was ſick four days, and died. Two American veſſels have been deprived of every officer on board, by the fever; a brig from New Bedford, the ſupercargo, captain, mate, and boy, all died in the courſe of ſeven days, and the veſſel left deſtitute."

Sunday lay arrived at New-Caſtle, the Nancy, capt. Devereux, in fourteen weeks from Belfaſt with 260 paſſengers. She had been greatly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, and had been diſmaſied.

We learn, that Thomas Sloſs Gantt, who made his eſcape from Baltimore gaol, was lately tried for horſe ſtealing in Amherſt county, Virginia.

THE Truſtees appointed by law for building a Court Houſe and Gaol in the County of Allegheny, hereby give notice, that Propoſals will be received by JOHN WILKINS, Eſq. at his Office in the Town of Pittſburgh, until the 15th day of January next, for building a GAOL in ſaid Town, of good ſtone and lime, by the perch.

December 13, 1793.

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§§§ The too frequent neglect in the members of the Pittſburgh Fire Company, attending at their *ſtated meetings*, urges the neceſſity of their meeting at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, this evening at 5 o'clock, on buſineſs abſolutely neceſſary to be done—It is hoped every member will ſee the propriety of this meaſure ſo far as to bring forward a general meeting.

A. Tannehill, Preſid.nt.

December 14, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately, two rooms in the houſe in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a ſtore, the ſituation being ſo well known it is unneceſſary to point out the advantages to a perſon in the mercantile line, as it will ſuit no other perſon ſo advantageouſly.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N. B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be ſold for caſh.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STRAYED from William Hunter, waggoner, about the latter end of laſt May at Stoney creek, a black HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, a ſmall white ſpot in his face, remarkably well ſhaped, and in every reſpect well proportioned. Whoever will give information of the ſaid Horſe either to James Hunter, 8 miles from Greenſburgh, Capt. John M'Maſters, in Pittſburgh, or Col. James Perry, on the Monongahela, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable expences.

JOHN GARDEN, oppoſite Simmerall's ferry, Yough river.

October 6, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of diſtilers have entered their ſtills according to law, thoſe who are diſtillers or dealers in ſpirits, will take notice, that ſuits will be brought and ſeizures made againſt thoſe who do not comply therewith.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
Collector of Weſtmoreland & Fayette counties.

Dec. 6, 1793.

Joſeph Scott,

FULLER.

ACQUAINTS *the public that he carries on the Fulling Buſineſs in all its branches, on Montour's run, about* 10 *miles from Pittſburgh. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend on having their work well done, and all cloth left for him at Mr. Jacob Bauſman's oppoſite Pittſburgh, will be taken away every two weeks, and returned, finiſhed, in one month from the time it was taken away. He flatters himſelf that the goodneſs of his work, and his punctuality, will entitle him to the favors of the public.*

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are hereby requeſted to come in and diſcharge the ſame by the firſt of March next, otherwiſe he will proceed againſt them according to law.

JOHN SMALL, Miller.

Allegheny county, Dec. 9, 1793.

WHEREAS my wife Maſy Boyer has behaved to me in a very unbecoming and indecent manner in ſeveral reſpects, I do hereby forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

LEONARD BOYER.

Waſhington, Dec. 5, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a number of diſtillers have entered their ſtills according to law, thoſe who are diſtillers or dealers in ſpirits, will take notice, that ſuits will be brought and ſeizures made againſt thoſe who do not comply therewith.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Collector of Bedford county.

James & Joſeph Patterſon,

HAVE juſt received and ready for ſale at their ſtore in Pittſburgh, a Neat and well laid in aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, whiſkey, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part caſh given.

November 22, 1793.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS juſt received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets, a neat aſſortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, as they were laid in at the loweſt rate.

He wants a quantity of Whiſkey, Peach Brandy, and Cyder, for which the higheſt price will be given in Caſh, if the quality is good.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS removed his ſtore into Front Street, next door to the Printing Office, where he is opening a Large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, HARD WARE, &c. which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and will take in payment all kinds of peltry, whiſkey, flour, cyder, country linen and beeſwax.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

24

An Act concerning the duties on Spirits distilled within the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, the present duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills shall cease, and that in lieu thereof, upon all spirits which after the said day shall be distilled within the United States wholly or in part from molasses, sugar or other foreign materials, there shall be paid the duties following, that is to say:

For every gallon of those spirits of the first class of proof, ten cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the second class of proof, eleven cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the third class of proof, twelve cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the fourth class of proof, fourteen cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the fifth class of proof, eighteen cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the sixth class of proof, twenty five cents. And upon all spirits which after the said day shall be distilled within the United States, from materials of the growth or produce of the United States in any city, town, or village, at any distillery at which there shall be one or more stills which singly or together shall be of the capacity of four hundred gallons or upwards, there shall be paid the duties following, that is to say,

For every gallon of those spirits of the first class of proof, seven cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the second class of proof, eight cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the third class of proof, nine cents; for every gallons of those spirits of the fourth class of proof, eleven cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the fifth class of proof, thirteen cents; for every gallon of those spirits of the sixth class of proof, eighteen cents. And upon stills which after the said day shall be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, or at any distillery in a city town or village at which there shall be one or more stills which singly if only one, or together if more than one shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons, there shall be paid the yearly duty of fifty-four cents for every gallon, English wine measure of the capacity or content of each and every such still including the head thereof: Provided, That it be at the option of the proprietor or possessor of any such still, instead of the said yearly duty, either to pay seven cents for every gallon of spirits by him or her distilled, or to pay at the rate of ten cents per gallon of the capacity for each and every month of the employment of any such still; and in case the said proprietor or possessor shall elect to pay either the said rate of seven cents per gallon, of the spirits by him or her distilled, or the said monthly rate of ten cents, according to the capacity of his or her still or stills, he or she at the time of making entry of his or her still or stills, in manner herein after directed, shall by writing under his or her hand, left at the office of inspection where such entry shall be made, notify the said election, and if the same shall be to pay the said monthly rate of ten cents, shall demand a licence for the term of time specifying the day of commencing, and the day of ending, during which he or she shall intend to work his or her still, or stills, which licence shall without delay or expence to the said proprietor or possessor be granted, and shall be signed by the supervisors of the revenue and countersigned by the officer at whose office application for the same shall have been made. And in case of an election to pay the said monthly rate of ten cents, it shall not be lawful for any person by whom the same shall have been made, to work his or her still or stills, at any time, within the year from the date of his or her entry thereof, other than that for which a licence shall have been granted, unless he or she shall have previously obtained another licence for such further time, which upon like application shall, and may be granted, in like manner, and if any person shall work his or her still or stills contrary to the direction or provision aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, two hundred dollars. And in every case in which any proprietor or possessor of a still or stills, subject to the payment or duty according to the capacity of such still or stills, shall not make election to pay according to one or the other of the alternatives aforesaid; or shall not duly comply therewith, he or she shall be liable to pay, and shall pay the the said yearly rate of fifty four cents for every gallon of the capacity or capacities of his or her still or stills.

And be it further enacted, That there be in each county comprehended within any district, at least one office of inspection, at which every person having or keeping a still or stills within such county, shall between the last day of May, and the first day of July in each year, make entry of such still or stills; and at which every person, who being a resident within the county shall procure a still or stills, or who removing within a county, shall bring therein a still or stills, shall within thirty days after such procuring or removal, and before he or she shall begin to use such still or stills, make entry thereof. And every entry besides describing each still and the capacity thereof, shall specify the place where, and the person in whose possession it is, and the purpose for which it is intended, as whether for sale or use in distilling; and in case of removal, shall specify the place from which every such still shall have been brought.

And be it further enacted, That every proprietor and possessor of a still shall be jointly and severally liable for the duty thereupon: and that every owner of land, upon which any still shall be worked, shall be liable for the duty thereupon, unless the same shall be worked by a lawful and bona fide tenant of the land of an estate, not less than for the term of one year, or unless such owner can make it appear, that the possessor of or person by whom such still shall have been worked, was during the whole time of working the same, a trespasser or intruder on his land.

And be it further enacted, That every officer of inspection within whose survey any distillery of geneva or sweet cordials, subject to the payment of duty by the gallon of the spirits distilled thereon may be, shall forbear to visit or inspect for a space not exceeding tow hours in each day, such part of the said distillery as he may be required by the proprietor, possessor or manager of such distillery to forbear to visit and inspect, for which purpose it shall be necessary for the said proprietor, possessor or manager, to give notice in writing to the said officer, describing therein particularly the part of such distillery, which it shall be his desire that the said officer may forbear to visit and inspect, and specifying the time of each day for which such forbearance shall be desired.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate as well the marks, to be set upon the casks, vessels and packages containing distilled spirits, as the forms of the certificates which are to accompany the same, and that when any cask or vessel in which distilled spirits have been contained, shall have been emptied of its contents, it shall be lawful for the marks thereupon to be effaced by, or in the presence of an officer of inspection, and if the said cask or vessel shall afterwards be used for putting therein other spirits, the same may be marked anew.

And be it further enacted, That instead of twenty four hours heretofore required to be given of the intent to export distilled spirits in order to the benefit of the drawback of the duties thereupon, six hours shall be sufficient.

And be it further enacted, That there be an abatement for leakage at the rate of two per cent, in every case in which the duty shall be payable by the gallon of the spirits distilled, to be allowed at the distillery where such spirits shall be made.

And be it further enacted That the officers of inspection within whose survey any still shall be, the duty whereupon is payable according to the capacity of the still shall identify by progressive numbers and other proper marks, every such still within his survey, and the duty thereon shall operate as a specific lieu upon the said still.

And be it further enacted, That every distiller of, and dealer in spirits, who may have in his or her possession, distilled spirits not marked or certified, pursuant to the act entitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in there stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, shall prior to the last day of September next, report the spirits in his or her possession, in writing at some office of inspection, to the end that such spirits may be marked and certified as old stock. And that from and after the said last day of September next, casks and vessels of the capacity of twenty gallons and upwards, containing distilled spirits, which shall be found in the possession of any distiller or dealer in spirits, except at a distillery where the same were made, or in going from one place to another, without being marked according to law, or without having a certificate from some proper officer, shall be liable to seizure and forefeiture, and that it shall be the duty of the several officers of inspection, upon request of any dealer or distiller, to take measures for the marking of casks, vessels and packages containing distilled spirits, and to furnish such dealer or distiller, free from expence, with certificates to accompany the same; Provided, That it shall not be incumbent upon any such officer to mark or certify any cask, vessel or package which ought to have been before marked or certified according to any law of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, no spirits except arrack and sweet cordials, shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in casks or vessels of the capacity of ninety gallons and upwards.

And be it further enacted, That no drawback of the duty on distilled spirits which shall be exported after the last day of June next, shall be allowed upon any quantity less than one hundred gallons.

And be it further enacted, That after the last day of June next, no distilled spirits shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place in any cask or vessel, which shall have been marked pursuant to any law of the United States concerning distilled spirits, on pain of forfeiture of the spirits so brought, and of the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought.

And be it further enacted, That if the owner or possessor of any still or stills shall neglect to make entry thereof, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act, such owner or possessor shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; and if any distilled spirits, except arrack and sweet cordials shall, after the last day of April next be brought into the United States in casks or vessels of less capacity than ninety gallons, all such spirits, and the casks and vessels containing the same, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and every such penalty or forfeiture shall be one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of the person who shall first discover and make known the matter or thing whereby the same shall have been incurred.

And be it further enacted and declared, That the duties hereby laid shall continue in force, for the same time, and are hereby pledged and appropriated to and for the same purposes, as those, in lieu of which they are laid, and pursuant to the act entituled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same."

And be it further enacted, That to make good any deficiency which may happen in consequence of the reduction hereby made in the rates of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills; so much of the product of the duties laid by the act intituled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby pledged and appropriated to the same purposes, to and for which the duties, hereby reduced, were pledged and appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorised to make such allowance for their respective services to the supervisors, inspectors and other officers of inspection, as he shall deem reasonable and proper, so as the said allowances, together with the incidental expences of collecting the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall not exceed seven and an half per centum of the total product of the duties on distilled spirits, for the period to which the said allowances shall relate, computing from the time the act intituled "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, took effect: And provided also, That such allowance shall not exceed the annual amount of seventy thousand dollars, until the same shall be further ascertained by law.

And be it further enacted, That the act intituled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States and for appropriating the same," shall extend to and be in full force for the collection of the several duties herein before mentioned and for the recovery and distribution of the penalties and forfeitures herein contained and generally for the execution of this act, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained were inserted in and re-enacted by this present act, subject only to the alterations hereby made.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
President, pro tempore, of the Senate.
Approved, May eighth, 1793.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

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